perly so called, be a vast deal of pictorial embellishment, it being proposed "that all other portions of the plain surfaces of the walls should be covered with suitable architectonic decoration, or diapered enrichment in colour, occasionally heightened with gold, and blended with armorial bearings, badges, cognizances, and other heraldic insignia, emblazoned in their proper colours;" and, further, that both the flat ceilings and the vaulted or groined roofs should be similarly enriched, and have occasionally "gold grounds," with legends and heraldic devices in colours. All this, however, forms only one branch of the general embellishment. In addition to it there will be not a little required for sculpture and statues, carved work, painted windows, and marble and encaustic tiles for pavements. Unquestionably the architect of such a gorgeous pile has every reason to consider himself Fortunatus; but he seems also to think that John Bull is the possessor of Fortunatus's wishing-cap and purse; like another Napoleon, there is no such word as *impossible* for him. Should his ideas be realized to their full extent, the ultimate cost of the edifice will have to be expressed by millions in the plural number, which remark we must be understood as making in perfect good humour, and without intending by it the slightest reproach towards so gifted an artist, and one whose labours are calculated to advance all the arts of design, and every branch of them, to a much higher footing than they have hitherto been upon in this country in modern times.

What we would now recommend on our part is, that the "commission" should now publish officially plans and drawings, fully explanatory of the additions so strongly recommended by Mr. Barry himself; and shewing by one or more perspective views from different stations, what would be the effect of the west side of the "houses," if executed according to the first design, and what that of the greatly enlarged and, perhaps, as greatly improved one. The same also ought to be done with regard to Westminster-bridge, and the general view of that and the "houses" from the river. No doubt such preliminary experiment would cost somewhat more than twelve-and-ninepence; but the very utmost it could cost would be a mere trifle, not worth consideration on such an occasion, or if it should be, the over-nice economy shewn in that respect might cause the reproach of extravagance to fall upon the "houses" themselves, at least in the opinion of a great many people. —*Morning Herald.*

PORCH OF ADEL (OR ADDLE) CHURCH, YORKSHIRE.

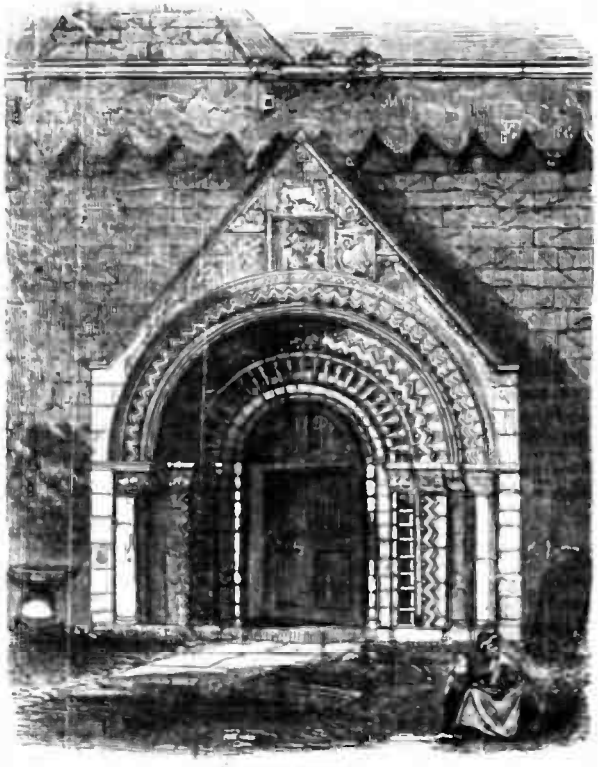
In No. 3, we gave a brief notice of a lithograph of this porch, urging our feeble commendation of the style and fidelity of its execution, by Mr. Nevins Compton, an architect, we believe, of Leeds. We have been tempted since that to give a reduced copy of his drawing, for the general gratification of our readers, in the hope that, while we extend the circle of admirers of this beautiful and interesting porch, we may not diminish the number of those who will prefer to possess themselves of the larger draught of Mr. Compton's. At the same time we will subjoin a few words on the subject of the edifice itself.

Dr. Whitaker, in his "Loidis and Elmete," says of Adel, that the true derivation of the word is from Ada, the first Saxon colonist of that place; originally Ada Hill, then Adhill, and, finally, Addle or Adel. From the Domesday Survey, we learn that the five manors of the parish had previously belonged to Alnard, a Saxon; but at the time of the survey were held by one Richard, under Earl Morton, to whom they were granted by William the Conqueror.

Of the exact period of the erection of the church there is no authentic record; but, from the absence of any mention of it in the Domesday Book, it must have been later, though almost immediately after the compilation of that book. An ancient church is alluded to by Thoresby, following a tradition of the times, which he says stood upon "*Black Hill*," an elevated spot near the village, and supposed to have been the site of a Roman encampment, from the remains still visible. His words are—"It is a church of the most antique form that ever I beheld, and being built of small squared stones, like the *Roman* wall and multangular tower in York, I verily thought it the remains of some Roman temple till I found in it some Christian histories (particularly the descent of the Holy Ghost, in the form of a dove, at our Saviour's baptism) wrought upon stone in basso-relievo, but after so extremely rude a manner as sufficiently evinces their great antiquity."

The church is dedicated in honour of St. John the Baptist; and we found it, in the records of the Holy Trinity Church of York, assigned with many others to Ralph Paganell, and afterwards we have mention of it as conferred by William Paynell to the monks of Kirkstall—this was in Stephen's reign—so that the erection may be assumed to have taken place in the latter part of the eleventh century.

The porch represented in this our engraving is a very elaborate specimen of the Norman period, distinguished by the usual grotesque heads and zigzag decorations, not only on the facias of the inner recessions of the five arches, but continued down the jambs to the ground. The capitals of the columns present very much of the aspect of the work of Indian and Persian art; animals forming a part of their decoration, as well as foliage, which forcibly suggest to us, that which we believe is daily being more and more made manifest, that our northern craftsmen had had their schooling in the far East, and had imported, with the Christian taste of their times, the habits in design of a Persian era and country, curiously blending both; for here we have mixed together the emblems of the Trinity and the Gospel symbols of the four Evangelists with the zodiacal signs, after the fashion of Tentyra and its time and district. It strikes us as not being unlikely that this porch was wrought at some distance from the spot it now occupies, and we should like to be satisfied on this head by an examination of the stone, and a comparison with that of which the main church is built; for the difference in the style of workmanship is so striking as to lead us to this supposition. By some, the porch is supposed to be of a later date than the church; but we think it more likely that the discrepancy has arisen on some such ground as that we have referred to.



ADEL PORCH.

MR. CHADWICK AND THE SURVEYORS.

At the present time, when the projected government survey is occupying so much of the attention of the profession and public at large, the following sensible article, extracted from a recent number of our contemporary, *The Architect and Surveyor*, will be read with much interest.

"There is no part of Mr. Chadwick's Report, in which he has meddled with professional matters, that is not full of blunders and misrepresentation. But if there be one part more objectionable than another, it is that in which he condemns the whole body of surveyors, and characterizes them as ignorant and incompetent persons. Adducing instances of incompetence in individuals who call themselves, or are in their particular districts called, surveyors, he arrives at the conclusion that the profession generally is unworthy of public confidence. This, however, does not in any degree surprise us, considering the general tenor of his remarks; but it might have been supposed, that, after all the encomiums he had passed upon the engineer who has the superintendence of the sewers of the Holborn district, and the frequent allusions he makes to the importance of employing engineers instead of surveyors, he would have left the contemplated improvements to their management. But not so; after having caressed and applauded them, he suddenly and slyly cuts their acquaintance, and prefers a corp of Royals.

"'It has been shewn,' says Mr. Chadwick, 'in respect to drainage, as well as good construction, that the economy and efficiency of the works will be according to the qualifications, the powers, and responsibilities of the officers appointed to execute them, secured by legislative means, and that new labour on the old condition, without skill, will be executed in the old manner, extravagantly and injudiciously.'

"If any one doubts the truth of Mr. Chadwick's dogma—that the economy and efficiency of works are according to the qualifications, the powers, and the responsibilities of the officers appointed to execute them—we would refer him to the Poor Law Commission. It is amusing enough to find a person identified with that commission talking of the necessity of a responsibility in public officers. In what public office, we would ask, is a man without responsibility, except in that of the commission? There is not a page in this Report, where allusions are made to professions and persons en-

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